













**The Compiler.**

W. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1861.

**An Important Day.**—This day, the 4th of February, is likely to become a memorable one in the history of the country. It is the time designated for the assembling of delegates at Montgomery, Ala., to form a Southern Confederacy, also for the meeting of delegates at Washington, in response to the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, to adopt such measures of compromise and conciliation as may again unite the North and South, and thus restore peace to the country. To-day also the people of Virginia will be called upon to choose delegates to a State convention, and at the same time vote on "referring" or "against referring" the action of said convention to the popular vote.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, presented a petition signed by 16,000 citizens, voters of Boston, asking for some peaceful adjustment of the present existing difficulties. The petition was wrapped in the American flag, and was received with applause from the galleries. The commissioners who were entrusted with the mission of bearing the petition to the seat of government, with the Hon. Edward Everett at their head, entered and took their seats in the diplomatic gallery.

In the U. S. Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Bigler presented the proceedings of the workingmen's meeting of Philadelphia, praying Congress to adopt the Crittenden proposition as a basis of adjustment. He spoke of the great importance of the meeting, and the respectability of its character. Mr. Cameron presented the proceedings of another workingmen's meeting. He wished to explain his remarks made the other day, approving of his colleague's propositions. While he approved of their tone and substance, he was not in favor of all their details. He was, however, willing to make any reasonable concession as soon as he knew what would satisfy the South, and provided she was willing to accept such concession as satisfactory.

In the U. S. Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Seward presented a memorial praying for compromise, from 38,000 citizens of the State of New York, and said that although the Senate chamber was the largest legislative chamber ever erected since the beginning of the world, except the House of Representatives, this memorial would cover a space thirty times as large as this chamber. He had already presented a similar memorial with 25,000 names, all urging conciliation. The committee who brought this memorial were the representatives of the largest commerce in the world—a commerce which in any other country would be paramount to all other interests. Happily here it was not so.

Congress did nothing towards reconciliation last week. It is not within the power of any human being to predict what the result will be. The signs are gloomy enough.

The Crittenden compromise is intended to quiet the slavery agitation forever, by engraving upon the Constitution a provision that all Territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be free, and all south of that line open to the introduction of slaves; but when the people come to form States, they shall say whether they will have slavery or not. This is certainly fair for the North, and no Northern man should object to such a compromise, especially when the country is to be saved from the horrors of civil war thereby. The Abolition journals—the *Tribune*, *Star*, and the rest of the same stripe—madly rave and rant against conciliation and reconciliation, with the hope of preventing the masses from seeing their own best interests. The people, however, must not allow themselves to be deluded by these demagogues, but keep straight on in the path of duty and patriotism.

**Why Don't They Vote for it?**—Why do not the Republicans favor the restoration of the Missouri Compromise Line, as proposed by that gallant old Whig, Mr. Crittenden? They whined and groaned for years about its repeal: why do their members of Congress not vote for it now, when it might be incorporated into the Constitution, and thus make a final settlement of the question of slavery?

**The Tribune on Cameron.**—The New York *Tribune* is positively savage and comes down hard on Senator Cameron, because he announced, in behalf of some Republicans, that they would vote for the Crittenden compromise as amended by Senator Bigler. The *Tribune* says, of all propositions "to humiliate the North," it is the most detestable, the most cowardly, and the most irregular. This Abolition print will soon have its hands full of work in reading men out of its party.

**Sensible.**—More sensible words we have not recently met with than these from the Lowell *Patriot*:—"When negro slavery is abolished, it will probably be done, not by Congress, not by the Legislatures of the free States, but by the slave States themselves. It is their business, not ours, and the less we have to say and do about it, the better. We have no use for 'three millions of a degraded and inferior race,' and if we had them here, their condition would not be improved, either intellectually, socially, or politically."

**One of the "Blasphemies."**—The *Montour Iron Works*, the largest in the State, with one single exception, have stopped, and at least a thousand men have been thrown out of employment in the dead of winter. Another of the blasphemies that were to follow the election of Lincoln.

The proceedings of a meeting of Democrats at Maj. H. Wolf's, in Hamilton township, will appear in our next.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says that Senator Cameron will within the week of Lincoln's cabinet.

**Let the People Speak.**

The Crittenden compromise is fair; it proposes to divide the Territory of the nation between the free and the slave States, and even gives the North three times as much as the South. This the South are willing to accept; they have offered it as the olive branch of peace; its rejection can only come from the dominant party of the North. By placing it on the very verge of the Constitution it becomes a part of the organic law of the land; cannot be changed at the whim of one section or the other, but must remain permanent and enduring, until repealed as the Constitution itself may prescribe. It is feasible; let Congress at once call a convention of the States, and the amendment can be adopted and ratified in less time than has already been occupied in its being fair, constitutional, enduring and feasible, the strongest argument that can be urged in its favor, before a patriotic people, is the fact that it is the only possible measure, except, perhaps, the similar proposition of Bigler and Douglas, which can afford a peaceful solution of the difficulties in which we are entangled. We repeat it, to reject such a proposition as this, the last hope of the country, leaves the leaders of the Republican party without excuse.

What then should be done? asks the Chambersburg *Times*. Are we totally under the power of these men? No, thank God! There is a power behind all this; these men are but the servants of the people—And if they are unable to effect an adjustment among themselves, let them give the matter into the hands of the people. There have been propositions of this kind already made; let them be adopted. The people would settle this matter very soon. And if their Representatives fail to do this, let them speak in the language of a master who is determined to be obeyed. Let them demand that these questions shall be taken out of the hands of politicians and submitted to them. They have the greatest interest in the questions at issue. It is themselves, their families and their property which are to suffer from national disruption, civil war or anarchy. They are in duty bound to speak; and, more than this, they have the power to speak. Let that power be used for the salvation of this great Government, and for the preservation of their most sacred rights and dearest interests—They will thus advance the cause of Liberty throughout the world, and faithfully discharge the duties they owe their Creator and their fellow man. Until this last attempt has proved fruitless we should not wholly give over to despair.

**Do the Republicans in Congress Represent the Views of their Constituents?**

Memorial after memorial has been sent to Congress for weeks past praying for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions, with a view to restore peace to the country. Meetings have been held in every State and in almost every county, endorsing these resolutions. Petitions hundreds of feet long, and signed by tens of thousands of names, have poured in upon the members, and some of our most distinguished statesmen and citizens have been selected to carry them. Men high in office, both in and out of Congress, have pleaded for the passage of these resolutions. Influential bodies of men, representing the great industrial and commercial interests of the country, have united their voices to secure it. Warnings have continued to come from patriotic men at the South. State after State has seceded, and others are speedily to follow, because there appears no disposition to yield to the demands of right and justice. But what effect have all these demonstrations of popular sentiment upon the *Representatives* of the people? None whatever. They are utterly disregarded, and even treated with contempt. Petitions and entreaties are thrown away upon deaf and unwilling ears.

These men are no Representatives of the people. On the contrary, they persistently oppose the wishes of their constituents. It is idle to charge that these petitions for peace and compromise come from Democrats only. They are the united expression of men of all parties, many Republicans included. —*Patriot and Union.*

"If civil war follows a refusal to adjust the existing difficulties on such a basis, [the Crittenden compromise], *will* be the responsibility of those who reject all compromise." —*Adams Sentinel.*

"Any Northern Senator or Representative who shall vote to send [the Crittenden compromise] out to distract and insult our people, will be branded by a retelling mark as indelible as that which disgraced the forehead of Cain." —*Star.*

The editor of the *Sentinel*, in putting in a kind word in favor of the Crittenden compromise, but echoes the voice of reason for a fair and bloodless adjustment of the difficulties which now so threateningly hang over the country; whilst the *Star* echoes the sentiments of the Abolitionist. Greely, and the Abolitionists who follow his lead in this quarter. The *Tribune*, by encouraging strife and heartburnings between the North and South, has done the true interests of the whole country immense damage. The *Star* spares no opportunity to imitate its example. "Is this course right?—is it patriotic? No!—THE PEOPLE say, NO! NO!"

**The Bloody Code.**

The special advocates of a bloody code to subdue the South refresh amazingly the idea of a slave insurrection and a general massacre of the whites at the South. History furnishes a lesson which they seem to have forgotten. England attempted, during the Revolution, to do the same thing that Abolitionists are trying to do now. She tampered with the slaves and with the Indians, yet the thirteen slave colonies, led by slaveholding generals, were not abandoned by "the God of battles" because of that fact.

**Never Saw So Many Tories.**

A Republican passed through our Borough a few days ago. He had been on a tour of business through Lancaster, York and Cumberland counties, and had liberal intercourse with the people. He was a violent secessionist, and expressed himself to be utterly astonished and surprised to find so many Tories in the country. If he chased all those opposed to civil war as Tories, he certainly found them largely in the majority in this section. —*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

Thanks to Henry J. Myers, Esq., for continued Legislative favor.

**Meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee.**

The Democratic State Executive Committee met in the Supreme Court Room, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday afternoon.

Hon. William H. Walsh, Chairman, called the Convention to order.

A select committee of five was appointed to prepare a platform and resolutions.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in its platform, should be guided by the principles of the Constitution of the United States, which holds "the equality of the States of the Confederacy," in respect to persons and property, to be a fundamental principle of such Constitution; the conservative, Democratic, and Unionist, has, for sixty years past, sacredly guarded "the rights of the States," and developed the resources and capacities of the people by Democratic legislation; thus guiding the whole country to an abundance of prosperity and renown.

Resolved, That the dismemberment of the Union, by the withdrawal of the slaveholding States, now in rapid progress, has been occasioned by a departure from the Democratic construction of the Constitution of the United States, which holds "the equality of the States of the Confederacy," in respect to persons and property, to be a fundamental principle of such Constitution; the conservative, Democratic, and Unionist, has, for sixty years past, sacredly guarded "the rights of the States," and developed the resources and capacities of the people by Democratic legislation; thus guiding the whole country to an abundance of prosperity and renown.

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**THE BLUSTERERS SHUTTED.**

Attending to the various threats of the Abolition coercion section of the Black Republican party, the *Albany Evening Journal*, a Republican paper, whose editor may be supposed to know them well, quietly reminds them of their fondness for words rather than blows:

"The cheapest and the thinnest kind of patriotism is that which costs nothing. So, too, with that species of courage which, out of danger, vapors and swaggers. Of the many of Abolitionists who have for many years been teaching war and rapine (on paper), not one of them ever faced their enemy. When heroic John Brown, acting upon the principles so many professed, lay in prison awaiting execution, what Abolitionist went to his rescue?"

The bluffers who discourse most eloquently in favor of coercion will keep their precious bodies out of sight should bullets begin to fly.

**FORCE.**

In the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, Alexander Hamilton said:

"To coerce the States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised. A failure of compliance will never be confined to a single State. This being the case, can we suppose it wise to hazard a civil war? It would be a nation at war with itself. Can any reasonable man be well disposed towards a government which makes war and carnage the only means of supporting itself—a government that can exist only by the sword? Every such war must involve the innocent with the guilty. This single consideration should be sufficient to cause every patriotic citizen to oppose a majority in the Federal Convention, vol. 2, page 233.

Mr. Madison said:

"The more he reflected on the use of force the more he doubted the practicability, the justice, and the efficacy of it when applied to people collectively and not individually. A Union of States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war." [Debate in the Federal Convention, vol. 5, page 140.]

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Patterson, in assisting to frame the constitution proposed to give the federal government power to use force against the States; it was refused.

**The Iron Duke on Civil War.**

The New York *Herald* introduces with effect the declaration of the Duke of Wellington to the British Parliament at the time he introduced the Catholic Emancipation bill. As concession was to be made, the Duke resolved it should be made fully and freely, so as to satisfy all, and leave no ranking vestiges behind. In proposing the bill in the House of Peers, he used these memorable words: "My Lords, I am one of those who have probably passed more of my life in war than most men, and principally, I may say, in civil war; and I must say this, that if I could avoid, by any sacrifice whatever, even one month of civil war in the country to which I am attached, I would sacrifice my life in order to do it." There is wisdom and counsel in these words, and their applicability to the present condition of this country is strikingly evident.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31.—Governor Curtin has appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners to the conference of States called by the Legislature of Virginia to assemble in Washington on Monday next: Wm. M. Meredith, Thomas White, James Pollock, David Wilmont, Thomas E. Franklin, Andrew W. Loomis and William McKenna. The three first-named have accepted; the other four have not yet been heard from. All Republicans!

The appointment of Wilmont is generally denounced by conservative men, including many Republicans.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—The Governor of Ohio has appointed the following gentlemen commissioners to Washington to confer with the commissioners from Virginia, and they have been confirmed by the Senate: Ex-Governor Chase, Thos. Erving, J. C. Wright, Wm. Grobeck, V. H. Horton, Reuben Hitchcock, F. T. Bankus.

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**UNION MEETING AT MOUNT ROCK.**

On Saturday week, a large number of the citizens of Mount Pleasant and surrounding townships in this county, assembled at the public house of J. E. Smith, at Mount Rock, and organized as follows:

**Lewis Williams.**

President.

James W. Miller, Jacob E. Miller, Joseph J. Smith, Samuel Shorsh, Andrew Marshall, John Ginter, John Fleishman, John Kuhn, Capt. Thos. Brady.

**Resolutions.**

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, do hereby pledge our honor and our property to the preservation of the Union, the restoration of peace and prosperity, and the extension of equal and exact justice, and fraternal intercourse and fellowship to and from all quarters and sections of our blood-bought Union.

Resolved, That while we abstain from committing any party or section, in view of the perils that so fearfully beset our beloved country, and the causes that have produced them, we cordially unite in petitioning our Legislature to take prompt and decided steps towards "clearing the skirts" of our Commonwealth, by repealing all laws that may be found upon their statute books in conflict with the "Magna Charta" of our liberties, or that may tend to impede the recovery of fugitives from service, on the part of the brethren of the South.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the measures of compromise of the venerable and the truly honorable John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and respectfully beseech our members in Congress to exert their influence to the utmost in their speedy adoption, before the entire South shall have abandoned the Union in despair.

Resolved, That the active and patriotic course of the Hon. Wm. B. Rives, in the U. S. Senate, is entitled to the gratitude of all Union-loving men, of whatever shade of opinion or section, who are opposed to the coercion of any Southern State or States by the General Government, as it would only render the probability of an adjustment more uncertain, and would be the means of bringing upon us civil war, bloodshed, and the ultimate ruin of both sections of the country.

Resolved, That we respectfully appreciate the critical and responsible position of the venerable President of the United States, during these trying times, and that we look upon the denunciations hurled against him on the part of either side with sorrow and regret.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the publication of these proceedings and resolutions in the three papers of this county.

The meeting was then addressed at some length by Dr. D. S. PERRY and H. J. STANLEY. Dr. Perry introduced the following, which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we cherish the most friendly feelings to the people of the Southern States, and are not insensible of the many great wrongs perpetrated against their local institutions by the people of our section of the Union, and that we pledge our honor to do all in our power to restore to them their just rights, that we shall petition our Legislature to remove all laws on our statute books which conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and to pass others permitting them to travel on business through our State with their property.

The meeting then adjourned.

**UNION RIFLE COMPANY.**

The Union Rifle Company, organized at Mount Rock, on Saturday week, by Brigadier Inspector Scott. After drill, the Company adjourned to their Armory, at J. E. Smith's, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Adams county, Pa., have this day formed ourselves into a Union Rifle Company, to be known as the "Union Rifle Company," and to be due to ourselves and the name we have adopted, to declare the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we, as Union men, and as a Union Volunteer Company, are at all times willing and ready to stand in bold and noble defence of the same against all foreign mercenary powers.

2. Resolved, That we will stand by the Constitution of the United States, to see its requirements and full intents carried out whenever called upon.

3. Resolved, That we shall ever be ready to fight for and stand by the rights and interests of our beloved State (Pennsylvania).

4. Resolved, That discretion and forbearance shall be among us, and that we will never be guided or disturbed by political animosity, let come from where it may.

5. Resolved, That while we are willing to sacrifice our lives and our fortunes for the Union of the States, we will be the last to take up arms against any sister State, to coerce them, while they are deprived of long of their constitutional rights and so long as their property is not virtually protected.

6. Resolved, That we are in favor of a compromise—*Reported to be in Favor of a Compromise—Admission of Kansas.*—WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A hear from a distinguished source, informed to the Democratic party, that Mr. Lincoln has signified to his friends here his desire that they shall at once compromise the issues growing out of the slavery agitation, upon a basis which will be satisfactory to the conservative sentiment in the border slave States, and which may be perpetual. He will hold no man at a friend who stands out longer against adjustment, and Republican Senators and Representatives who desire the success of his administration it is hoped will yield to his wishes.

The House adjourned today the Senate adjourned to follow the fate of the amendment to the bill admitting Kansas into the Union. Thus the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court of the United States will be had upon the question of the right of a Territorial Legislature to abolish slavery.

**Local Items.**

**RAILROAD ACCIDENT.**—The train of cars bound from Hanover to Gettysburg, on Thursday evening, met with a frightful accident at McCondy & Crass's limestone quarry, about two miles this side of the Hanover station, leading into the quarry. The locomotive, which drew the train off the track, the locomotive—the "Hanover"—going down an embankment of four or five feet, and turning over on its side, thus causing considerable injury to the machine. The passenger and other cars were not damaged, though off the track. The Engineer, Mr. Elliott, and the Fireman, Mr. Reilly, made a narrow escape with their lives, when the frightful character of the accident is considered. They stood manfully by their posts—the former escaping with a badly bruised foot and the latter with a severe wrenching. Another locomotive was laid, as soon as possible from Hanover, but the train did not reach this until midnight. Mr. Elliott may not be able to resume his post for several weeks.

**OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.**—The Mechanicstown (Md.) *Frederick Freeman* account of a bold robbery committed in that place on Sunday evening week. The house of Mr. JOHN ROUTER was entered by an unknown individual, through a back window, and about \$14 taken from a bureau drawer in a room occupied by Miss ANN ROUTER, a sister of Mr. JAMES ROUTER, of this place. Miss R. entered from an adjoining room at the time, when she was grasped by the throat by the scoundrel, and struck on the head. He next tore the apron from her body, and drew it tightly around her neck, and left her in that condition. The thief then made his escape and has not been heard of since. Miss R. has been lying in a critical condition ever since. This is the fourth time the same house has been robbed during the winter.

In the House, at Harrisburg, on the 24th ult., Mr. MYERS presented a petition from citizens of Adams county, for the repeal of all laws conflicting with the Compromise Acts of Congress, passed in 1850, and laws of this State conflicting with the laws of other States. Also, petitions from citizens of this county for the repeal of the act passed on the 14th day of April, 1859, for the protection of game, so far as the same relates to the county of Adams.

**GO TO MINNIE'S!**—He has received a large and varied assortment of Valentines, some of them really splendid. Prices low, to suit the times. His stock of Confectionery is larger than ever, almost daily adding to it by selections of the most choice to be had in the cities. And then his Sweets, too, "can't be beat," the variety combining almost all brands. Give Em a call. You will find him attentive and accommodating, and his prices as reasonable as possible.

**JINGLE, JINGLE, JINGLE.**—On Saturday week we had quite a fall of snow, the deepest of the season, making excellent sleighing for several days, and many a merry sleigh ride was had by the young folks.

Over dale and through the dells With the music of the bells. Older folks, too, enjoyed themselves sleighing, while transportation of all kinds was transacted on runners, and business generally done on a "sleighbase."

The drawing of premiums of the Comopolitan Art Association has been postponed until the 18th of April next. Mr. H. G. GYRE, at the Post Office, will receive subscriptions up to that time.

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayor in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla as to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears so out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Dr. Ayer's preparations, or more particularly our advertisement of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we knew when we began, that his remedies were above any suspicion of deception—that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them. —*Courier, Princeton, Ky.*

**The Present Congress.**

The Republican members have made patriotism give way to partisanship. They see the danger; they can't shut their eyes to it; but as it is a Democratic and not a Republican administration that has to grapple with it, they have set themselves down as disinterested at their desks, and let the storm blow on. Having browbeaten Union and political and financial ruin by electing Lincoln, their wish now is to have civil war break out during Mr. Buchanan's administration, so that they may impose upon the disaffected voters who gave them the victory last year, the blame of the present Democratic condition of public affairs. Let not our people be deceived by them. It is Congress that holds the destinies of the Union in its hands, and the opponents of the Democratic party have a majority in Congress; if, therefore, Congress shall fail hereafter, as it has so far failed, to do anything to save the country from destruction, the fault and the responsibility will rest entirely with our opponents. And they shall be held to it. —*Chambersburg Spirit.*

**Very Significant.**

On one of the iron doors of the prison yard there is an old campaign handbill headed "Wide Awake Rally—Good Times Coming." Well, a great many are waiting for these promised good times which were immediately to follow the election of the telegraph announcing the election of Old Abe. Many who are out of from the enjoyment of liberty, but a few feet from their very door, have found the promised good times. They are incarcerated as vagrants because they cannot exchange labor for bread, and the almshouse as well as the jail is full. On every side we see beautiful realizations of these promised good times. A hundred workmen are thrown out of employment, and every night the cells of the local penitentiary are filled with able-bodied men whom poverty and want of employment drive there to seek shelter. Troops of beggars beg the doors of our citizens daily, and some of these are the children of respectable mechanics, driven to it by the ravages of the pestilence. The streets of Harrisburg are so full of suffering and misery that it is a sad sight to see.

**Notice.**

Letters of administration on the estate of Magdalena Monfort, late of Straban twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby gives notice that he will sell said estate to meet immediate pecuniary needs, and that he desires to have all persons having claims against said estate properly authenticated for settlement.

**Rev. Dr. KAUFER, of Philadelphia,** was unavoidably prevented from delivering his Lecture in the German Reformed Church last week. Rev. Dr. SCHARR, of Mercersburg, will deliver the next Lecture on the 22d of February. A rich literary treat may be looked for.

**PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31.**—The Governor has appointed the following commissioners to the grand jury: Geo. H. Brown and Samuel S. Arnold.

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**MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.**

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th instant, having in view the peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now divide this Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th instant, by Ex-Senator Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may render some service to his country in this hour of need.

These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with each other in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy difficulties in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistent with its principles, so as to afford the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint commissioners to meet on the fourth day of February, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some sort of adjustment.

I confess I hail this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the time of the secession of this renowned Commonwealth, we have felt an assurance that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering efforts. It is highly gratifying to know that other slaveholding States have appointed commissioners to meet those of Virginia in session. When assembled, they will constitute a body entitled in an eminent degree to the confidence of the country.

The Federal Assembly of Virginia have also resolved,



00. Guarantee.

THE LATEST AND BEST  
 WASHINGTON ZINC  
 BY THE WEST  
 BUCK LEAD.  
 will cover as much surface as 1 1/2  
 pounds of other White Lead.  
 BUCK LEAD,  
 with pure Buck Lead is twice as  
 durable as other leads.  
 BUCK LEAD,  
 is more brilliant than any other  
 known White Lead.  
 BUCK LEAD,  
 the finest English White Lead for  
 softness and beauty.  
 BUCK LEAD,  
 only Should Buy Buck Lead.  
 HINGTONG MEDAL ZINC,  
 any other Zinc in the world for  
 its whiteness and brilliancy.  
 HINGTONG MEDAL ZINC  
 for body or covering purposes. 50  
 lbs as much painting as 75 pounds  
 of other Zinc.  
 HINGTONG MEDAL ZINC,  
 for durability, is twice as  
 good as other Zinc Paint.  
 RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers,  
 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.  
 Sole by DANNEB & ZIEGLER, Gen-  
 [Dec. 10, 1870. 6a

MATERIALS, such as Nails,  
Nuts, Bolts, Locks, Glass, &c., &c.  
including Edge Tools of every de-  
scription, Planes, Chisels, Conges, Braces  
&c., Squares, Gauges, Hammers,

Horse-brushes, Horse-sauce Nails, and very cheap.

KNIVES, such as Cloth, Canvas, Nags, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, &c. Hobbs, Spokers, Fellies, *Knives*, &c., etc.

KNIDINGS—Tampico, Brush and *Co.*, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, &c., with a general assortment of Tools.

MAKERS' TOOLS—general assortment, Varnish, Knobs, &c., etc.

PEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Mounted Table and Tea Spoons, Candelsticks, Shovel's and Tongs, Cast-iron and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, &c., &c., Carpeting, &c., etc.

—a full and general assortment, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, Steel, which they will sell as cheap as cost.

—a full and general assortment, of Washed, Pulverized, Clarified, and

s, New Orleans, West Indies, and  
 Molasses and Syrup, Coffee,  
 and Cacao, fine, coarse, and  
 and Sperm Oil, Turpentine,  
 ment of Lead and Zinc, dry and  
 -proof Paints; in fact, almost  
 in the Hardware, Cutlery, Fami-  
 e, House-Keeping, Blacksmith-  
 ers, Painters, and Grocery line,  
 are determined to sell as low  
 as any house out of the City.  
 JOEL W. DANNER,  
 DAVID ZIEGLER.  
 Dec. 24, 1860.

**Fail and Winter**  
G. Fox, Dean and Borg, with every  
of wearing apparel in that line, to-  
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks,  
Double Barrel Guns and Pistols,  
and a splendid article of the in-  
celebrated "old's" Revolver, with all  
the fixtures to it. Bullets and  
India Rubber Over Coats and Leg-  
ging, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes  
and Watches, together with  
useful articles, all of which will  
SHEAF. You ask where? Why,  
S, where every one can buy good  
Goods. *That's the spot.* The old  
ding, N. E. Corner of the Diamond  
y, Oct. 15, 1860.

**Change of Time.**

to Mr. KALLERD,—On and after  
 Thurs. Morn. 28. 9. 1850. I will  
 leave Gettysburg at 4.40 A. M. with  
 or all the connections. North and  
 the Northern Central Railway, and  
 at 1.20 P. M. The afternoon  
 leave Gettysburg at 4.45. I will  
 on this Train go no the further  
 same evening. Returning will  
 leave at 5.15 P. M. with passen-  
 sengers, Philadelphia, &c. By  
 ment persons from the City  
 of the Railroad, leaving  
 in Gettysburg, can take the noon  
 have nearly two hours in Gettys-  
 burg in the afternoon Train.  
 R. McDERBY, President.

**Notice.**—Letters of administration on the estate of John Myers, late of said township, Adams county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who are against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BEDERMAN, *Adm'r.*

**Removal.**  
 The proprietor has removed his Plough and Shop from the Foundry building street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, to the Eagle Hotel, where he is better than ever to attend to customers. He has on hand and made to order all kinds of Carriages, Harnesses, Saddles, Bells, Axes, and Machines, Reapers, &c., and also he will attend to cleaning and repairing of all kinds of Carriages.  
**DAVID WARREN.**

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**Globe Inn,**  
 NEWCASTOWN, Frederick county, Md.—  
 This Inn has been renovated and re-furnished, and the proprietor assures the public that a call is as he guarantees full satisfaction in charges moderate.  
**HENRY BERR, Proprietor.**

**Alexander Frazer,**  
WATCH-MAKER, has removed  
to the house lately occupied  
by him, near the west side of Cham-  
paign street, where he will always  
attend to the calls of his customers  
for past favors, and hopes to  
obtain patronage of the public  
in the future.

**Removals.**  
Noticed, being the authorized person  
to remove into Ever Green Cem-  
tery, such as contemplate the removal  
of deceased relatives or friends  
prior to the close of the year to  
the new place, will be met with  
and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,  
Keeper of the Cemetery.

**Photography**  
S. BRANCHES, executed in the  
most known in the art, at C. G.

LILLY, 532 Arch Street, East of  
Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in OIL and  
ecopic Portraits; Ambrotypes, Dia-  
grams, for Church, Madelon, and  
[Nov. 12, 1863] 17











